

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1840.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]  
AN ACT, additional to the act on the subject  
of Treasury Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the regulations and  
provisions contained in the act passed the twelfth  
day of October, in the year one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act to  
authorize the issuing of treasury notes," and in  
the subsequent acts in addition thereto, be, and  
the same are hereby renewed, and made in full  
force, excepting the limitations concerning the  
times within which such notes may be issued,  
and restricting the amount thereof as hereafter  
provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That under  
the regulations and provisions contained in said  
act, treasury notes may be issued in lieu of  
others hereafter or heretofore redeemed, but not  
to exceed in the amount of notes outstanding at  
any one time, the aggregate of five millions of  
dollars, and to be redeemed sooner than one  
year, if the means of the treasury will permit;  
by giving sixty days' notice of those notes which  
the department is ready to redeem, no interest  
to be allowed thereon after the expiration of  
said sixty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this  
act shall continue in force one year, and no  
longer.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. H. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, March 31st, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

PUBLIC—No. 6.

AN ACT to cancel the bonds given to secure  
duties upon vessels and their cargoes, employ-  
ed in the whale fishery, and to make registers  
lawful papers for such vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That all vessels which have  
cleared, or hereafter may clear with registers,  
for the purpose of engaging in the whale fishery,  
shall be deemed to have lawful and sufficient  
papers for such voyages, securing the privileges  
and rights of registered vessels, and the privi-  
leges and exemptions of vessels enrolled and  
licensed for the fisheries; and all vessels which  
have been enrolled and licensed for such voy-  
ages, shall have the same privileges and measure  
of protection as if they had sailed with registers,  
if such voyages are completed, or until they are  
completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the  
provisions of the first section of the act entitled  
"An act supplementary to the act concerning  
consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further  
protection of American seamen," passed on the  
twenty-eighth day of February, 1839, Domini-  
eight hundred and three, shall hereafter ap-  
ply and be in full force as to vessels engaged in  
the whale fishery, in the same manner and to  
the same extent as the same is now in force and  
applies to vessels bound on a foreign voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all for-  
feitures, fees, duties and charges of every de-  
scription, required of the crews of such vessels,  
or assessed upon the vessels or cargoes, being the  
produce of such fishery, because of a supposed  
insufficiency of a register to exempt them from  
such claims, are hereby remitted; and all bonds  
given for such cause are hereby cancelled, and  
the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required  
to refund all such moneys as have been, or  
which may be, paid into the treasury, to the  
rightful claimants, out of the revenues in his  
hands.

APPROVED, April 4th, 1840.

NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, as private individuals, would  
not presume to present themselves on this oc-  
casion before the American people. They are four  
out of the five members of the Committee of  
Elections, by whom a report was submitted on  
the 5th day of March, 1840, in the New Jersey  
case. That report was made by order of the  
House of Representatives, and has been consid-  
ered, approved, and five of the claimants, by a  
very large majority, admitted into their seats.  
But that report and the evidence accompanying  
it, has never yet been printed by order of the  
House, owing to a protracted debate against its  
being printed, by those who are opposed to it.—  
While the question of printing has thus been  
suspended, the minority of the committee, avail-  
ing themselves of that circumstance, have  
caused their own report to be printed, with an  
accompanying appeal to the people, well cal-  
culated, if not designed, to mislead public opinion,  
and, as we are informed, have despatched im-  
mense numbers of them to the different parts of  
the United States.

Conscious of having faithfully discharged our  
duties in making said report, and proudly con-  
fident that in sustaining it, the House of Rep-  
resentatives has performed an act of justice to  
New Jersey, and thereby rendered a proper ho-  
mage to the constitution, we fearlessly appeal  
to the same enlightened tribunal before which  
the minority have gone so precipitately in ad-  
vance.

It will no doubt be remembered, that on the  
day the present Congress convened, ten gentle-  
men presented themselves claiming seats as  
members from New Jersey, when, under the  
constitution and laws, five only could be admit-  
ted. "Here," said the one party, "are the com-  
missions of the Governor, declaring that we

have been elected." "Here," said the other,  
"are the records or poll books of the election,  
showing that we have received the greatest num-  
ber of votes cast at the election." The claims  
of both were in writing, and presented to the  
House at the moment of its organization. You  
have seen how many and what fruitless at-  
tempts were made to settle the question between  
the respective claimants before the organization  
of the House. After that event, the whole sub-  
ject was referred to the Committee of Elections,  
with power to send for persons and papers. This  
brief narrative of facts brings the case down to  
the 14th day of January, when the Committee  
first entered on its investigation.

The parties were required to present, in writ-  
ing, the grounds on which they claimed their  
seats, respectively, and also to respond to each  
other's statements, so as to enable the Commit-  
tee to see with clearness the precise facts in dis-  
pute between them, and the law on which they  
respectively relied. These written pleadings of  
the parties reduced and narrowed down the con-  
troversy to the following points:

1st. Mr. Ayer and his co-claimants alleged,  
that they held the certificate or commission of  
the Governor of New Jersey declaring that they  
had been elected members of the twenty-sixth  
Congress; and that such certificate or commis-  
sion was *prima facie* or presumptive evidence  
on which they should be admitted to their seats.  
2d. Messrs. Dickerson and Vroom, and their  
co-claimants, admitted that the other party did  
hold such certificates or commissions of the Gov-  
ernor, and that the same, if made conformably  
to law, and fact, were *prima facie* or presumptive  
evidence as aforesaid; but that they were only  
*prima facie* or presumptive evidence, and that  
the poll books, as exhibited by the returning  
officers showed that this presumption was not  
true in fact; but that, on the contrary, they re-  
ceived (what was required by the laws of New  
Jersey) the greatest number of votes cast in the  
election, and therefore ought to have had from  
the Governor the certificates or commissions now  
held by the other party.

3d. Without denying the above allegations as  
to the fact in relation to the plurality of votes,  
but substantially admitting them, Mr. Ayer and  
his co-claimants alleged, that if the poll  
books were purged, which they insisted should  
be done, a sufficient number of illegal votes would  
be discovered to destroy the majority on which  
their competitors relied.

This simple analysis of the written pleadings  
of the parties presents the whole sum and sub-  
stance of this now celebrated case. The plead-  
ings being closed, an opportunity for testing the  
opinions of the Committee soon occurred.

On the 23d of January, Mr. Bots offered the  
following resolution:

"Resolved, That this committee will now pro-  
ceed to ascertain and determine who have the re-  
turns, according to the constitution of the United  
States and the laws of New Jersey, which will  
authorize them to occupy the contested seats of  
that State until the question of ultimate right  
be ascertained;" which resolution Mr. Mc-  
dill moved to amend by striking out all after  
the word "resolved," and to insert the follow-  
ing: "that the six [five] persons having the  
highest number of the votes, received at the  
several polls by the officers conducting the elec-  
tions for Representatives in Congress from the  
State of New Jersey, at the election of 1838,  
are entitled to the returns of election, as such,  
from said State, and that this committee do now  
proceed to ascertain that fact."

Here were developed at once, the two antagon-  
ist principles of the case. The certificates of the  
Governor on the one hand, or the poll books of  
the elections on the other, as the basis of tem-  
porary membership, while the inquiry was  
progressing, as to the ultimate right dependent  
on the purgation of the polls. The final vote on  
these propositions, and the various amendments  
offered to them, plainly exhibited the following  
results: that Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Crabb, Mr. Bots,  
and Mr. Smith, were in favor of admitting  
Messrs. Ayer, and Co. on the strength of the  
Governor's certificate, while the undersigned  
were in favor of admitting Messrs. Dickerson,  
Vroom and Co. on the ground that they had re-  
ceived the greatest number of votes, as estab-  
lished by the poll books. The Chairman ap-  
peared to differ from both parties, and to be dis-  
inclined to fill the vacant seats at all, until the  
ultimate right should be ascertained. This de-  
velopment of the opinions of parties, in the  
committee, enabled those who have appealed to  
the public, as an oppressed and much abused  
minority, to adopt the policy of moving to strike  
out or amend the propositions submitted by the  
undersigned, to carry out our opinions in favor  
of the poll books, so as to receive that aid from  
the chairman, which his peculiar opinions in the  
case would evidently incline him to give. With  
this command, so acquired over our propositions,  
they scarcely ever failed to place and keep us in  
a minority. Hence it was, that whenever we  
proposed to ascertain and report "who received  
the greatest number of votes," by moving to in-  
sert the word legal or lawful, they could invari-  
ably force us off from our position, and compel  
us to act on one or other of their own propo-  
sitions, (the commissions or the purgation of the  
polls) or not to act at all. We invite you to ex-  
amine the journal, so soon as it may be published,  
to see what a disingenuous system of spec-  
tacular pleading—of striking out and putting in—of  
withdrawing and amending—any thing, and  
every thing proposed by us, so as to delay any  
action of the committee, on the true state and  
condition of the votes as actually cast in the  
election. This system of marching and counter-  
marching, on the two great points of controversy,  
(the commissions and the poll-books), con-  
tinued until the 25th of January. On that day  
the chairman, in whose hands it had long been  
apparent the whole destiny of the case in com-  
mittee was held, presented the following series  
of resolutions, as the basis of the future action  
of the committee:

"Resolved, That the credentials of the Gov-  
ernor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence  
that they who hold them are entitled to seats;  
but being questioned, on the ground that all the  
votes polled were not counted, this committee  
will first proceed to investigate the validity of  
the objection, by enquiring who of the ten  
claimants of the five contested seats, received  
the greatest number of votes polled, in conformity  
with the laws of New Jersey, at the late  
election for members of Congress in that State.

"Resolved, That all votes received by au-  
thorized officers, acting in conformity with the  
laws, are, *prima facie*, legal; but if being al-  
leged, and offered to be sustained by evidence,  
that pluralities were obtained by means of il-  
legal votes and frauds perpetrated on the ballot-  
box, this committee will admit evidence as to the  
truth of these allegations, and inquire who of  
the claimants received the greatest number of  
legal votes, in conformity with the constitution  
of the United States and the laws of New Jersey;  
and, therefore, are entitled to occupy, as mem-  
bers of the 26th Congress, the five contested  
seats from that State.

"Resolved, That the adoption of the above  
resolutions does not preclude this committee  
from reporting the facts and testimony, with its  
opinion thereon, for the consideration of the  
House, at any stage of its proceedings, that it  
may deem expedient to do so."

This proposition, approximating nearer to our

views and opinions than any other we had been  
able to obtain, received our support, and we ad-  
hered to it through all the subsequent stages of  
the case, with the utmost fidelity. We here  
again refer to the journal, when it shall be  
printed, that you may see what repeated at-  
tempts were made by all the arts of special  
pleading to amend and alter these resolutions, so  
as to make them more favorable to the commis-  
sioned claimants. More especially do we refer  
you to that incessant anxiety manifested to dis-  
pense with the last clause of the resolutions, re-  
serving to the committee the right of making a  
preliminary report on the facts of the case, at  
any time that it might think proper to do so.—  
The apprehension that such a report might be  
propagated, and the danger that the chairman  
(the author of this clause) might possibly unite  
with us in making it, seems to have perpetually  
haunted their imaginations.

These apprehensions appeared to increase as  
the committee progressed in the hearing and ex-  
amination of the evidence. On the 28th of Feb-  
ruary, Mr. Crabb moved the following resolu-  
tion:

"Resolved, That the chairman of this com-  
mittee be requested to notify the several claim-  
ants aforesaid, that this committee will not pro-  
ceed to a decision of the question depending be-  
fore them, until the day of next, at which time  
the committee will expect the proofs to be  
closed, and will not receive any testimony taken  
by either of the parties after that time."

These blanks were afterwards filled with the  
second Monday in April. Mr. Brown moved to  
insert the word "final" before the word "deci-  
sion," and the words "ultimate right" after  
the word "question," so as to still preserve the  
right of making a preliminary report, which the  
undersigned has so sedulously guarded, and  
which the minority sought by so many means to  
destroy. One of last Monday (Mr. Smith), at  
that moment after the examination of the evi-  
dence was closed, either from the flood of  
light which that testimony had shed upon the  
case or from some other cause, moved a resolu-  
tion, "that the further consideration of this case  
be postponed until the same shall be prepared  
for final hearing," &c. Nothing but the casting  
vote of the chairman defeated this renewed at-  
tempt rudely to shut the door in the face of the  
majority of the people of New Jersey, who had  
elected Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom and Co. to  
serve them in the Congress of the United States.  
What had never been denied, but often admit-  
ted, was now manifest by proof clear as high  
noon, that no skepticism could doubt, and no  
sophistry evade.

Yet in the face of all this, the committee was  
to be tied up, our lips to remain sealed, and  
New Jersey to stand unrepresented for at least  
two months, and very probably for a much longer  
period.

Under the resolutions submitted by the chair-  
man, and whose history we have just given, we  
proceeded step by step in the examination of all  
the testimony referred to us by the House. We  
heard both of the parties, and passed a regular  
vote on each piece of evidence. Having finished  
that examination, we were ready to the contrary,  
that on the question whether Messrs. Dick-  
erson, Vroom, and their associates, received the  
greatest number of votes polled at the New Jersey  
election, there is not the slightest possible  
doubt. In their written statements, so far from  
denying it, their opponents have substantially  
admitted the fact; they have never denied it in  
any of their arguments before the committee.—  
Besides all this, the uncontradicted records of  
New Jersey have established the fact, beyond the  
negation of even stupidity itself.

When our examination of the testimony was  
closed, and all the facts clearly and accurately  
ascertained, the undersigned were deeply im-  
pressed with the rank and foul injustice which  
had been done, and at the moment he feels  
that on the question whether Messrs. Dick-  
erson, Vroom, and their associates, received the  
greatest number of votes polled at the New Jersey  
election, there is not the slightest possible  
doubt. In their written statements, so far from  
denying it, their opponents have substantially  
admitted the fact; they have never denied it in  
any of their arguments before the committee.—  
Besides all this, the uncontradicted records of  
New Jersey have established the fact, beyond the  
negation of even stupidity itself.

The committee has now only done what the  
Governor himself should have done, and what he,  
in that hour of partisan madness, declared it  
ought to do. The House of Representatives  
has confirmed the act by a vote decisive, that  
nothing short of political infatuation ought fur-  
ther to question its propriety. The laws of  
New Jersey never authorized the Governor to  
commission those who had received the greatest  
number of votes from the whole State. That  
fact (the greatest number) should have been  
stated in the commission; it was that fact  
that gave him jurisdiction or authority to act  
in the case at all; he was a special jurisdiction,  
not a general one; for he, as Governor, had no  
right to say or do in the election of members of  
Congress, save the single, solitary duty of com-  
missioning, and giving the commission to those  
"who had received the greatest number of  
votes." This he did not do in this case; he  
has, of his own accord, substituted the word  
"elected," in place of the "highest number of  
votes." This he was obliged to do, if he sub-  
served the views of his political friends. In  
commissions issued to Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom  
and Co. he might well have inserted that they  
had received the "greatest number of votes"  
from the whole State, and were therefore duly  
commissioned as members of the Twenty-sixth  
Congress. But in those which he did issue to  
the opposite claimants, he could not, he dared  
not to say so; he therefore substituted the word  
"elected," a word of his own, and, in face of the  
law, in contradiction to the fact, and in violation  
of the highest principles of constitutional lib-  
erty, conferred a false and fraudulent authority  
on men not entitled to it, and which it has taken  
so much time and treasure to deprive them of.  
If New Jersey has suffered in this conflict, she  
must cast the blame on her own functionaries,  
while she cannot but approve the generous and  
noble conduct of the House of Representatives  
in sustaining those great principles of popular  
supremacy involved in this controversy.

On the 10th of February, just one month  
from the time the committee commenced their  
labors, further time was given until the second  
Monday in April, on the application of Messrs.  
Ayer and Company, to take additional testi-

mony in the case. By that period the greater  
portion of the session would have been passed,  
and it seemed to the undersigned to be a matter  
of duty and propriety to report all the facts as  
we had ascertained them to be, leaving it to the  
House, in its own discretion, to provide for the  
temporary occupation of the seats if it thought  
proper to do so. For this purpose, Mr. Fisher  
introduced the following resolution: "Whereas,  
this committee has now examined and passed  
on all the papers referred to them by the House,  
and have decided that they will not recom-  
mend that the vacant seats from New Jersey be filled  
before the polls can be purged, and it can be as-  
certained which party received the greatest  
number of legal votes; therefore, Resolved, That  
this committee will now proceed to make a report  
of the whole number of votes polled in the State  
of New Jersey at the Congressional election held  
in 1838, and to ask the House to give time and  
power to the claimants to procure other evi-  
dence," which proposition, offered as an amend-  
ment to a motion, was lost by a vote of four  
against four. Prior to this vote, however, the  
position failed, of course. Prior to this vote, how-  
ever, to the introduction of the foregoing resolu-  
tion, Mr. McDill moved to amend the resolu-  
tion, giving the parties until the second Mon-  
day in April to take further testimony, by strik-  
ing out all after the word "resolved," and in-  
serting, "that this committee will report forth-  
with to the House of Representatives, the writ-  
ten statements of the claimants, and the testi-  
mony before it, with an opinion thereon, for the  
consideration of the House;" which was also re-  
jected by a similar vote, the chairman not voting  
on the question. We refer with conscious satis-  
faction to these facts, to show that we have not  
been disposed to keep back the light of truth  
from the country, nor to withhold from the  
House of Representatives an opportunity to fill  
the vacant seats from New Jersey at the earliest  
moment it might choose to do so. Baffled in all  
our attempts to make a preliminary report, Mr.  
Fisher introduced a resolution, that the chair-  
man of the committee should be instructed to  
ask of the House to direct that all the papers in  
the New Jersey case be printed for the use of  
the House; but even this poor privilege was de-  
nied by that very minority, with the aid of  
the chairman, which now so loudly complains of  
our despotism over them.

We now invite you to leave our proceedings  
in the committee room, and to turn your atten-  
tion to the House of Representatives, on the day  
when our chairman asked permission from the  
House to have the papers printed. A member  
of the House (Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee),  
moved the following amendment, in lieu of the  
chairman's: "Resolved, That the Committee of  
Elections be authorized to report to this House  
such papers as they may desire to have printed  
by order of the House, and that they be in-  
structed, also, to report which five of the ten indi-  
viduals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey  
received the greatest number of votes from the  
whole State, and Representatives in Congress  
of the United States, at the election of 1838, in  
said State, with all the evidence of the fact in  
their possession; Provided, That nothing herein  
contained shall be construed as to prevent or  
delay the action of said committee in taking  
testimony, and deciding said case on the merits  
of the election." On this proposed amendment,  
a long and animated discussion ensued, in which  
three of the minority (the fourth being absent),  
largely participated. The main point in that  
discussion, was on a collateral and unimportant  
issue, desired, as we believed at the time, to  
awaken the sympathies of the House to protect  
the committee from an alleged intrusion on their  
deliberations by the chairman of the military  
committee—to save them from the invasion of  
"that man of war," who might pull down our  
chairman, arrest its members, and turn us neck  
and heels out of doors. Now that the occasion  
has gone by, we cannot but think that those  
gentlemen themselves have become deeply im-  
pressed with the truth of that celebrated saying,  
"here is but one step from the sublime to the  
ridiculous." A motion was made to amend Mr.  
Johnson's resolution, by Mr. Fillmore, (who was  
in full practice in making similar motions in the  
committee room,) to insert the word "lawful"  
before the word "votes." The Administration  
party of the House, generally, voted against the  
insertion, and the entire Opposition party pre-  
sented, we believe, voted for it. Much conversa-  
tion took place through the House before the  
final vote was taken on the adoption of John-  
son's resolution, as amended, as to the effect or  
alteration of the substance and meaning of his  
resolution, by the insertion of the word "law-  
ful." The conclusions drawn, as to what that  
effect would be, may be clearly inferred from the  
votes given.

The Administration portion of the House still  
voted for the proposition, while the entire Opposi-  
tion voted against it, in the face of their own  
favorite word "lawful." What other deduction  
can be fairly drawn than that, in the opinion of  
both parties, the resolution, as amended, did not  
necessarily throw us back on the final purgation  
of the polls, as the only basis of the contempla-  
ted report. However this may be, the commit-  
tee met; the chairman, who had voted for the  
insertion of the word "lawful," expressed his  
opinion on the proper construction of the resolu-  
tion, and in that opinion we fully concurred. This  
was the moment when we became, as we  
suppose, that tyrannical and despotic majority  
of which so much complaint has been made.—  
Before that time, as the journal will show, we  
had been generally in the minority; our propo-  
sitions overruled, struck out, and amended, so  
as to take such forms and complexion as to com-  
pel us to abandon them, and to disclaim their  
paternity. That we did not bear the misfortunes  
of minority with becoming submission, we aver  
and are demonstrated by the journal. We  
uttered no complaints; fully recognizing the  
great principle that, in Republican Govern-  
ments, majorities must rule; and least of all,  
did we prefer against those who differed from us  
in their opinions, the bold charge of tyrannizing  
over us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Lexington Intelligencer refers to the  
"signal discomfiture" of Judge French by  
Mr. Thompson, at Nicholasville.

The Whigs in Jessamine probably wish  
the remark of the Intelligencer could be  
pronounced true. So far from Mr. Thomp-  
son getting the advantage in the discussion  
at Nicholasville, the Whigs complained that  
he had been forced to make two unfortu-  
nate admissions. He had to acknowledge the  
truth of what Judge French said in relation  
to the prodigality of the State Adminis-  
tration; and to admit that the course  
of Mr. Letcher, in voting for extravagant  
expenditures, and in favor of measures by  
which the State would have been hopelessly  
involved in debt, had such measures passed,  
had been correctly described by the Judge.  
Letcher's friends desire no addition tri-  
umphs of the sort over the Democratic  
candidate for Governor.—Louisville Ad-  
vertiser.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
DISCREPANT POSITION OF THE MILI-  
TARY CHIEFTAIN!

Harrison the available—in Leading Strings!  
The Correspondence of the Oswego Associa-  
tion with "The Confidential Committee" of three  
has justly excited the suspicion and indignation  
of a free people. There was a time, when Gen.  
Harrison declared, that every freeman ought to  
do his own voting as well as his own fighting—  
but he himself is no longer a freeman, because  
he is unable to do his own thinking. He is an  
instrument in the hands of a "Thinking Com-  
mittee," who, as the Pennsylvania says, play  
the part of a "Sense-bearer" among the Semi-  
noles—"an acute fellow who furnishes his prin-  
ciple with ideas and advice upon an emergency."  
The General is a mere automaton in the hands  
of his guardians—(as the last Saturday's Crisis  
says), "he is a pawn on the chess-board, moved  
about by his Confidential Committee—He is a  
toy, pulled here and there by the wires—He is  
afraid to come out on the Abolition question, for  
fear he should offend the Abolitionists. He is  
afraid to come out on the Bank question, for  
fear he should offend those who are for, or those  
who are against a National Bank. He receives  
letters, which he is afraid to answer. Questions  
are put to him, to which he is afraid to give any  
reply. His opinions are asked, not about his  
own business, but upon the business of the very  
people, whom he solicits to make him their pri-  
ncipal—and he is afraid to declare them. He asks  
the "general confidence" of the people; and yet  
he will not give them his own. In a word, he is  
in the hands of his keepers, who will not let  
him speak out, for fear of injuring his election.  
He is like the inhabitants of the Flying Island,  
so humorously described by Swift, who never  
spoke until their dapper-bearers who stood by,  
gave them notice to speak, by striking their  
mouths with the flappers they carry in the hand.  
And this non-committal candidate, this dodging  
politician who is in the hands of his Confidential  
Committee; whose conscience is in their keeping;  
who think for him, write for him, and determine  
that he shall not speak for himself; in fact, that  
he shall answer no more questions—who tell the  
people at once, "you shall not know the prin-  
ciples of our candidate," still claims the votes of  
a free people for the first office in the Republic.

And who are these keepers of his conscience?  
What are their alliances to Abolitionism, to the  
Bank, to Federal doctrines? John C. Wright,  
the soul of this Confidential Committee, is hos-  
tile to the Southern rights of property, and an  
old-fashioned Federalist, who abused President  
Jefferson in the most outrageous manner. In  
the summer of 1836, he delivered a speech in  
Ohio, which was contemptuous and odious to  
the South. In the winter of 1836, he wrote two  
double-faced letters, for which, the son of Rufus  
King exposed him to the scorn of the public.  
The Globe says, that

"When General Jackson was first a candidate  
for the Presidency, J. C. Wright was elected to  
Congress from a district which gave General  
Jackson a very large majority of its votes. To  
the leading Republicans, whose favor had ad-  
vanced him, he gave a pledge that if the election  
of President devolved on the House, his vote, in  
conformity with that of the majority of his dis-  
trict, should be cast for General Jackson. He  
betrayed those who trusted him—violated the  
pledge, and voted for John Quincy Adams. He  
was the most busy and noisy of Mr. Clay's  
agents in effecting the bargain; inasmuch that  
George Kremer compared him to a cackling hen,  
that ran about and laid no eggs, but deceived  
every body. The honest German, disgusted  
with the severity of this man to Mr. Clay, and  
his insolence to himself and others, spit upon  
him, to mark the contempt and loathing his con-  
duct provoked. From that day to this he has  
been discarded from the confidence of Ohio.—  
His appearance now on the political stage, as  
the champion of Federalism—the keeper of its  
great seal, and the conscience of its candida-  
tes for the Presidency, is the first that has disgraced  
him since he sunk into obscurity under the odium  
of the people for his treachery in 1824."

Such is the soul of the "Confidential Commit-  
tee" of the available Candidate—What then  
will be the character of his cabinet, when made  
President? "If a man thus odious, thus despised  
by the South, a Federalist in grain and in  
spirit, with political principles so obnoxious to  
us, is one of the "Confidential Committee,"  
why, what sort of a cabinet will Gen. H. have,  
as Chief Magistrate of the nation? If it be so  
bad in the green tree, what will it be in the dry  
that he will be in the hands of keepers, when  
he is clothed with the Executive functions; that  
they will move as they move him—think as they  
think—act as he is advised, no man can now  
doubt, who sees with what little discretion,  
with what little shame he now confesses that he  
conceals even his opinions, at this time, at the  
bidding of this "Confidential Committee."

Talk of a log cabin candidate!—We had better  
call him at once a Log Candidate.  
Most truly does the New York Evening  
Signal (with Whig leanings) designate the ap-  
pointment of a "Confidential Committee" as  
"pitiful and contemptuous in the extreme."  
"Must not Messrs. David Gwynne, John C.  
Wright and O. M. Spencer, be aware that by  
their preposterous course they have done more  
to step in ridicule the pretensions of the Whig  
candidate, than all the Administration papers in  
the country could accomplish from this time till  
next March? But this mode of treating him as  
an irresponsible imbecile—as a garrulous old  
fellow, who, if left to himself, would be likely  
to give wrong and embarrassing responses—thus,  
consequently, a committee must be appointed to  
answer his letters and shape his opinions—is de-  
spicable beyond measure—and we can assure  
Messrs. Gwynne, Wright and Spencer, that in  
this city they have rendered themselves the  
laughing-stock of both parties by their presump-  
tuous, impudent and maladroit letter in reply  
to the Oswego Association. If such be a spec-  
imen of the individuals who surround and influ-  
ence General Harrison, he may with reason ex-  
claim, 'save me from my friends, and I will take  
care of my enemies.'"

What a woful contrast is all this to the moral  
heroism of President Jackson! and to the manly  
course of Mr. Van Buren, who answered two  
Committees of North Carolina, and Sherod  
Williams, in the fullest and most unreserved  
manner. The Whigs are miserably put to it for  
any thing like an excuse of this contemptible  
mystification of their favorite candidate—but as  
usual, they resort to a lie to palliate their dis-  
grace. They say, that their Committee is the  
same as the white-washing Committee of Gen.  
Jackson in 1836. The boldness of the assertion  
displays the desperation of their cause. What  
analogy is there in the case? Sixteen gentlemen  
(Judges Overton and White among them) were  
appointed a standing Committee at Nashville,  
not to take charge of General Jackson's con-  
science, but to promote his election and defend  
him against the charges of his enemies—and  
nobly did they repel the infamous slanders,  
which were heaped upon him and his wife. He  
did not say at that time—nor did they say then—  
save a committee. But did they undertake to  
conceal his opinions on any subject? Did they  
pursue the "policy" of concealing any opinion?  
Did they tell him, that he should "make no fur-  
ther declaration of his principles, for the public  
eye, whilst occupying his present position?"

Far from it—on the contrary, he spoke freely,  
wrote freely, answered freely. He was afraid of  
offending no Abolitionist or Bank man—but he  
uttered his opinions, whenever they were re-  
quired. He was in no leading strings—in no man's  
tutelage—He was at all times a freeman—yet  
he held himself at all times bound to answer the  
people. He never asked their "generous confi-  
dence," without giving them his own. Such is  
the difference between the dodging hero of the  
Thames, and the bold soldier of New Orleans.  
Such is the prostration and sophistry to which  
the Whigs are compelled to stoop for screening  
their favorite candidate.

From the Pittsburgher.

A HINT.  
The Whigs have altered their tone con-  
siderably, and it is important that the Dem-  
ocrats note the change. The friends of  
General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have  
been long denounced as agrarians, levellers,  
&c.—a kind of semi-barbarous creatures,  
unworthy of a place in good society, and  
deserving of the utmost contempt. Nor  
have the ruffled shirt and silk stocking gen-  
try been backward in reducing their theory  
to practice; their constant object being by  
insults and sneers to destroy the self-respect  
of the many, that they might the more  
readily become their political guardians, and  
"take care" of them.

Now they have entirely changed their  
mode of attack. The Democrats have  
evinced a reliance on their own understand-  
ing and patriotism, which has carried alarm  
into the motley ranks of their enemies, and  
the impossibility of getting along without  
their votes has become obvious. All the  
factious elements of the opposition com-  
bined cannot force their impetuous front,  
while they remain true to themselves,  
and the principles of justice and equity for  
which they contend. Convinced of this,  
their calumniators have become their flat-  
terers, and hope by saying some fine things  
about wages, prices, &c., to cover up their  
real design, and make the body of the peo-  
ple, (especially the hard working men), be-  
lieve that they are warring against Martin  
Van Buren and the Constitutional Treasury  
for their sole advantage. Kind souls, they  
have become so fond of the dear people,  
(lately the rabble,) that it would be cruel  
not to return their disinterested favors, in  
the way of a few votes for Harrison. Dem-  
ocrats, don't be ungrateful. A wag of the  
hand and a courteous smile of decent peo-  
ple from this time till November next, is not  
to be snuffed at, you know; and what is  
still more, when they get things fixed, if  
you manage right you may get leave to  
work for them. Keep that in mind.

VIRGINIA.—Our exchange papers furnish  
good news from the Old Dominion. The  
Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, a Conservative



# THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APR. 23.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RICHARD FRENCH.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Until our advertising friends furnish us with enough of their favors to fill our fourth page, we shall supply the deficiency with miscellaneous reading. The lovers of sentiment or fun will not be disappointed if they glance over it. We present them, this week, with a beautiful "Hymn to the Creator," by Lord Brougham, and a pretty little novellette from the pen of Donald McLeod.

☞ We occasionally receive notices from our city subscribers to discontinue their papers—several such intimations have been received within the past week. We endeavored to be so explicit in our first number, that every one might be able to decide at once whether they would, or would not, continue to patronize us. In this it seems we have failed. We have now published four numbers, and should suppose that any one could decide, by this time, whether the Gazette is such a paper as they wish to take. If any intend to withdraw, an early notice to that effect is requested, as we do not wish to give our paper away, and an account for three or four numbers is rather too small a business to be troubled with ourselves, or with which to trouble others.

## NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

We are indebted to the New York Evening Post of the 15th, for the following returns of the Charter Election in that city on the 14th instant. The democrats have carried twelve of the seventeen Wards, and have a majority of five in each branch of the City Council. It will be observed that Mr. Varian's majority is *seventeen hundred and four*, and that his present poll, compared with that of last year, exhibits a gain of 637 votes. If a whig editor had such news to lay before his readers he would raise a loud huzzay; and so should we, perhaps, if victories were as scarce with us as they are with that party. But, "the case being altered, alters the case"—therefore, we shall only say that the democracy of New York have nobly done their duty.

The returns are not all official, and it is possible that Varian's majority may reach to two thousand.

	1840.		1839.
Wards.	Varian.	Phoenix.	Clark.
	V. B.	W.	V. B.
1	531	470	1146
2	491	335	795
3	501	505	1176
4	150	1182	1160
5	425	160	1356
6	143	1233	1063
7	231	1825	1774
8	231	2237	2130
9	563	1929	1353
10	319	1699	1175
11	873	1629	633
12	436	535	985
13	421	1391	983
14	343	1509	1321
15	514	841	584
16	110	1235	1124
17	110	1481	1184
	4528	2821	21,072
	2824	20,005	20,005
Varian's maj	1704	Do in 1839	1067
Gain,	637		

## JAMES GUTHRIE, ESQ.

What would the whig party do if it were not for the gentleman whose name heads this article? He is made the general scapegoat for all their delinquencies, and whenever you corner them fairly, and prove that they are either ignorant of the true interests of the State, or premeditatedly pursuing a ruinous line of policy, they at once attempt to shelter themselves behind Mr. Guthrie. Such was the case last winter, when it was demonstrated that their internal improvement system worked badly, and was running the State into debt, without any prospect of future reimbursement. The Louisville Journal, the other whig prints and politicians, jumped behind Mr. Guthrie, loudly bawling that it was all his fault—that he was the father of the system, and responsible for all the evil consequences that might flow from it.

This was also the case on a late occasion, when we commented upon the gross negligence of the Legislature, in adjourning without renewing the law to provide for taking the votes of this State in the ensuing Presidential election. "Mr. Guthrie," bawled out the Reporter and the Journal, "was the Chairman of the Senate's Judiciary Committee, and it was his duty to attend to the matter."

On examination, we find that the Senate appointed Messrs. Guthrie, Dixon, Payne, James, and Rice, a Committee on the Judiciary. We presume that it was equally the duty of all these gentlemen to see what laws, about to expire, needed renewal. Messrs. Dixon, Payne and Rice, are, we believe, whigs. Why did not one of them attend to the matter?

But this is not all. The Committee on Courts of Justice, in the House of Repre-

sentatives, was composed of Messrs. Butler, F. F. Marshall, Turner, English, Huston, Coke, and Pindell. At least four of this committee, and the Chairman, were whigs. Mr. Pierce Butler, the Chairman, and Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, are lawyers. Why did they not attend to the subject? Was it not as much Mr. Butler's duty as it was Mr. Guthrie's? Is it the province alone of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to examine what laws have expired, and what further legislation is required? Has the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chairman of the Committee on Courts of Justice, the whig majority in each branch of the Legislature, and the other public functionaries, nothing to do with the government of the State? Is the whole labor and responsibility to be thrown upon Mr. Guthrie? Are our whig rulers to take the credit of all the good that may spring from his labors, and is the blame of all mistakes and omissions to be saddled upon Mr. Guthrie? If this is to be the policy in future, as it notoriously has been during the past, we have a proposition to make to the whigs. Let them dismiss their present rulers, dispense with the existing machinery of their government, and employ Mr. Guthrie to manage their affairs. This would be a great saving of time and money, and the business would be much better attended to. Let them either do this, or let them make their rulers bear the proper responsibility which attaches to their stations, and quit dodging under Mr. Guthrie's coat tails whenever the propriety of their policy is questioned.

## THE WAY IT WORKS.

General Harrison's friends, that is, the better informed portion of them, are greatly chagrined at the correspondence between the "confidential committee" and the Oswego Union Association. Some of the leading whig presses of the east pronounce it a forgery, others pass it by in utter silence, and not one, as far as we have observed, has ventured to publish it.

In 1822 General Harrison entertained and published the following opinion:

Extract of a published letter of Gen. Harrison's dated

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1822.

"Sir:—In your last paper you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it.

WM. H. HARRISON.

How does this comport with the avowal of the "confidential committee," that the present "policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

Here we see that the General is perfectly willing to answer all questions—that he has "ever believed that every elector has a right to make a call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."—By what authority does the "confidential committee" undertake to "restrain the whig candidate for the Presidency from the performance of a duty which he believes himself 'bound' to perform—giving the people full information as to his political opinions, 'that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own'?" Do they derive this power from the Harrisburg Convention? We have examined the published proceedings of that body, but can find no trace of the appointment of the "confidential committee." A like result has attended our researches into the doings of the Whig Convention at Columbus, Ohio, and of all the other Conventions and public meetings, held by the whigs since the General's nomination. The power assumed by this committee is plainly an usurped one—derived neither from the consent of the General, nor of the whig party.

We pause here, for a moment, to point out to General Combs the broad path to immortality. We presume that he sometimes indulges himself in reading of the days of chivalry—how the "hardy knight of old," when he heard of imprisoned beauties, distressed damsels, and other cases of oppression, mounted his trusty steed, girded on his good sword, took his stout lance in hand, and sallied forth to the rescue. You have a head to plan, a heart to dare, and a hand to achieve this high enterprise. Sally forth, then, from your goodly castle on Main street—speed on your trusty charger to the North Bend—rush upon the catiffs who hold him in thrall, and deliver your favorite hero and candidate from his bondage. Do this, and your name shall be known in the lays of minstrels, and succeeding chroniclers shall not forget to speak of your deeds.

But we have wandered from the subject. Our purpose in writing this article was the introduction to our readers of the following, which we copy from the Hoosier of the 11th inst., published at Rushville, Indiana:

**POLITICAL DEBATE AT GREENSBURG.**—On Monday last, after Judge Biggs had fulfilled his appointment to deliver an address to the citizens of Greensburg, both the candidates for Presidential elector in this district being present, Mr.

Robinson was respectfully solicited by his antagonist, Mr. Cravens, to make a speech. Mr. R. was informed, immediately intimated his willingness to comply with this request, by rising, amid the most alarming bursts of discord and disapprobation, and commenced an address. He proceeded, sometimes heard and sometimes unheard, the clamor of his ill-bred audience rendering his voice at times completely inaudible. Having occasion in the course of his remarks to introduce the correspondence between the confidential committee of the hard rider candidate and the Union Association, published in our paper to-day, we are not a little surprised to learn, that he was interrupted by a Reverend minister of the gospel, a resident of this county, who was present and who not only pronounced the correspondence counterfeit and false, but actually gave the lie to the speaker. The Reverend gentleman went even further, and stated upon the authority of his own personal knowledge, that O. M. Spencer, a member of the committee, "had died, six years ago, in Hamilton county, Ohio"—while the people well know that he is now a citizen of Cincinnati and a candidate for Congress. Is such conduct, we would ask, becoming in the character of a divine—is it becoming in the character of any man who has not cast beyond him every honorable feeling? We think he will find the propagation of notorious falsehoods difficult to reconcile with the precepts of the bible. But enough. Every honest man will acquire more and more dislike to this party, as its principles of action become more and more developed.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**—A very large Democratic Convention was held in the City of Albany, New York, on the 9th inst. composed of Delegates from all parts of the State, except the remote counties of Franklin, Allegany and Livingston. Delegates to the National Convention, at Baltimore, were appointed; an Address to the people of the State prepared, and a number of spirited and patriotic speeches delivered by different members. The Albany Argus says it "never witnessed more enthusiasm than the evening proceedings manifested," the sitting of the Convention having been prolonged until 12 o'clock at night.

**ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr.** is announced in the Reporter as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN CURD as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the House of Representatives.

**A Counterfeit Detected.**—We have heard that General Combs attempted to palm himself off at the great whig gathering in Mason, as one of the "log cabin" boys, a real "hard cider" nag. He is said to have mounted the rostrum disguised in a pair of tow linen trousers and an old greasy linsey hunting shirt; but he unfortunately forgot to pull off his white kid gloves, and the old farmers instantly detected him as a disguised dandy, and publicly proclaimed the imposture.

When a small boy we were much delighted with a little "picture book," in which various animals were delineated as performing the labors of men, and acting as overseers upon their former masters. One cut represented a horse driving a cart—he was dressed in a wide skirted coat, cocked hat, &c., and might have passed muster easily, if his tail had not stuck out between the skirts of his coat. So it is with the General whenever he attempts to act the democrat. He can never succeed completely—some incautious avowal, some unprecedented remark, betrays him, and all his labor is lost.

**A BANTER.**—If Mr. Letcher is really as anxious to encounter Judge French upon the stump as he pretends to be, he can readily gratify his wish by attending to the suggestion contained in the paragraph below, which we copy from the Louisville Advertiser of the 16th instant:

**FAIR CHANCE.**—We understand Mr. Letcher insinuated in Washington county, that Judge French was afraid to meet him. To show that Mr. Letcher did not believe himself, we propose to aid in bringing the gentlemen together, and in a whig county—Hardin. If Mr. Letcher will state to us that he will be in Elizabethtown on a given day, (allowing Judge French time to arrive,) we will give notice of the appointment, and thus afford the modest whig candidate an opportunity to find and feel his competitor.

"The whig papers contain an advertisement offering Harrison's 'Log Cabin at North Bend,' to let or lease. We are sorry that old 'Tip' is already preparing for a voyage up 'Salt River.'—*Baltimore Republican.*

Sorry, Mr. Republican! You should be glad to learn that the old fellow has so much foresight. About this place the whigs are still betting that he will elected. Did you ever hear of such infatuation?

We copy the following announcement of the death of Judge White, from the Knoxville Argus of the 14th inst.

## DEATH OF JUDGE WHITE.

Judge White died at his residence near this place on Friday last. He was nearly seventy years old. His disease was consumption, by which dreadful scourge he had been called to mourn the loss of nearly all his children. Since his return from Washington the Judge had rapidly declined, and his friends, we are informed, had for the last few weeks anticipated his speedy dissolution.

Peace to his ashes! As conductor of a public journal politically opposed to him, in his immediate neighborhood, our duty to the cause we advocate has frequently called us to publish strictures on his political life. That life has closed; and clarity will cover with a mantle of forgetfulness the political errors he may have committed, leaving only the good deeds of a long and eventful career for our remembrance.

## CONGRESS.

**MONDAY, April 6.**—In the Senate, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise fifteen hundred men to serve against the Florida Indians, was discussed by Messrs. Pierce, Linn and Preston; and, after undergoing some trivial amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Navy Department, in relation to the light house on Flynn's Knoll, &c. which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Sundry depositions relative to the New Jersey election were next laid before the House, and referred to the Committee of Elections. After deciding in the negative, an appeal against the decision of the Chair on a former day, in relation to a certain motion for leave to introduce a bill for continuing the Cumberland road through certain States, the Speaker proceeded to the business set apart for the day, namely, the calling of the States for resolutions, commencing where the call was suspended on the last resolution day—at the State of Indiana. Numerous motions were made to suspend the rules, for the purpose of taking up and considering particular resolutions, but all such motions were rejected by counts or divisions. The whole day was then devoted to the consideration of resolutions coming up in their regular order. Among those agreed to were the following. On motion of Mr. Finmore:

**Resolved,** That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information in the possession of the Executive Department, showing the warlike preparations of Great Britain, by introducing troops into Canada and New Brunswick, or erecting or repairing fortifications on the northern or northeastern boundary, or by preparing naval armaments on any of the great northern lakes, or the waters connected therewith; and, also, what preparations, if any, have been made by this government to put the United States, and especially the northern and northeastern frontier, in a state of defence.

On motion of Mr. Briggs, **Resolved,** That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying duties on imported wines, foreign silks, silk worsted goods, and such foreign articles of luxury that are duty free, as come in competition with the growth of our own soil, or the products of our labor, and yield no revenue to the government.

**TUESDAY, April 7.**—After the transaction of some unimportant business in the Senate, Mr. Smith announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, a Senator in Congress from the State of Connecticut. Mr. Betts had expired that morning about six o'clock, after a short but severe illness. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved the customary resolutions of condolence, and for attending the funeral next day, and for going into mourning. As a further manifestation of respect for the deceased, the Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after some routine business, the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar, and delivered a message informing the House of the death of Mr. Betts, and of the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the occasion. Mr. Osborn, of Connecticut, then rose and addressed to the House an impressive and appropriate eulogy on the deceased. The House immediately adopted similar resolutions to those of the Senate, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY, April 8.**—Both the Senate and the House of Representatives met, but without entering upon business, adjourned for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Betts. At the hour appointed, the funeral of the Hon. Thaddeus Betts proceeded from the Capitol, under the direction of a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Davis, Crittenden, Henderson, Linn and Pierce. The pall bearers were Senators Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Lumpkin, Preston and Roane. The Senators and Representatives from Connecticut attended as mourners, followed by the two Houses, attended by their officers, and by the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, &c.—the Chaplains of Congress officiating on the occasion.

**THURSDAY, April 9.**—In the Senate, the Chair submitted reports from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and from the Secretary of War; after which, several memorials and petitions were presented, and some resolutions offered, but not acted upon. Mr. Merrick reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of Columbia, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several private bills were then considered, and the Senate went into executive business and afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution submitted by Mr. Hand, calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the works he considers necessary to be constructed in order to place the northern and northeastern frontiers in a proper state of defence, came up for consideration. On motion of Mr. Wise, the resolution was agreed to, and the Secretary was directed to report a full and connected system of national defence, embracing steam and other vessels of war, and floating batteries for coast and harbor defence; and, after a discussion in which Messrs. Hand, Wise, Adams, Smith, of Maine, and Thompson, of South Carolina, participated, the resolution, as thus amended, was passed. Another portion of the day was occupied in personal explanations between Messrs. Bond, Medill, and Waller, of Ohio; after which the House passed the bill of the Secretary of War, in relation to the state of the Union, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was debated until the adjournment, by Messrs. Wise, J. W. Jones, Cushing, Bell, Biddle, Hubbard and Vanderpool. Dr. Duncan being entitled to the floor, gave way for a motion to rise and report progress, which was done, and then the House adjourned.

**FRIDAY, April 10.**—In the Senate there was an unusual number of memorials, petitions and reports presented. Mr. Walker presented a memorial from the citizens of Mississippi, in favor of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banks and corporations as well as to private individuals. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Norvell offered a joint resolution of the legislature of Michigan, in favor of putting Detroit in a better state of defence. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, offered resolutions of the legislature of that State, on the subject of the boundary difficulties. Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, presented joint resolutions recently adopted by the legislature of Maine, declaring that the time had arrived when the settlement of the boundary question should be no longer delayed. The remainder of the day was devoted to business of a private or local nature.

In the House of Representatives, the first business in order was a resolution, before reported from the Committee on Public Expenditures, to discharge the Committee, which gave rise to a discussion that had not concluded when the hour arrived for calling the special orders of the day, which were accordingly called for; but by consent, Mr. Bell introduced a motion, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Indian Affairs leave to read for persons and papers in examining the subject referred to that Committee, relative to the treaty with the Winnebago Indians. The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill making provision for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1840. Dr. Duncan, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee at considerable length.

**SATURDAY, April 11.**—The Senate stood adjourned to Monday. In the House of Representatives the resolution of Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on the Public Expenditures, proposing to abolish that Committee, was discussed during the morning hour by Mr. Wise, in opposition to the resolution. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and complained of some length of the amount which had been paid for soap and for washing towels in the several

Departments. He was followed by Mr. Wise, in relation to the increase in the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government; contrasting the expenditures in this bill with those reported in similar bills during the administration of Mr. Adams. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, replied in vindication of the administration, maintaining that the increase in this bill was not in proportion to the increased wants, resources, and population of the country. After the Committee had risen and reported progress, the House adjourned.

**MONDAY, April 13.**—The principal business of the day, in the Senate, consisted of the presentation of petition, memorials and resolutions, mostly of a private or local nature; after which the Senate went into executive session, and, in a short time, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, during the morning hour, the States were called upon in their regular order, for the presentation of petitions, memorials and resolutions. At the expiration of the hour, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, took the floor, and expatiated at length upon the items of the bill. Mr. Jones replied, and the debate was continued until six o'clock, by Messrs. Samuels, Tanley, Wise and Hopkins. The Committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

From the Globe.

## CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The report made last week by the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the banks throughout the Union, contains much valuable information. From it we extract the following comparative view of their condition, according to returns nearest to January 1st, 1839, and January 1st, 1840:

	1839.	1840.
No. of banks from which returns have been received	662	661
No. of branches do.	178	139
No. of banks the affairs of which have been estimated for want of returns		61
No. of branches do.		40
Whole No. of banks and branches in operation	840	901
Capital paid in	\$327,132,512	\$358,442,692
Loans and discounts	492,378,015	460,896,523
Stocks	36,128,461	42,111,550
Real estate	16,607,832	29,181,919
Other investments	28,352,248	24,592,580
Due from other banks	52,898,357	41,140,184
Notes of other banks on hand	27,372,966	20,797,892
Specie funds	3,612,567	3,623,874
Specie	45,132,673	33,105,155
Circulation	135,170,995	106,968,572
Deposits	90,340,146	75,696,857
Due other banks	53,135,508	44,159,615
Other liabilities	62,916,218	43,273,183

The secret of the fall of prices is now out. Within one year the banks contracted their circulation upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars, or about twenty per cent. No war, or rumor of war produced this—no failure of the crops—no "removal of the deposits"—no "specie circular"—no "Sub-Treasury system." Within the period in which this contraction took place, war was regarded as so remote a contingency as to enter into the calculation of few individuals. Our crops of corn and cotton, and every thing else, were most abundant. The notes of "specie paying banks" were freely received for public dues; and Congress having neglected to pass a law to punish defaulters, or to provide, in any manner, for the safe keeping of the public money, the Government was compelled to deposit much of it in banks. The banks have had every thing their own way during the past year, and yet, from defects inherent in the present banking system, this immense curtailment of circulation and consequent fall of prices have ensued.

As stated above, the whole effect which banking operations have had on prices, is not manifested in as strong a light as it would be if the accounts of the banks of each State could be here given separately, as they are in the Secretary's report. Though there has been a great contraction, taking the country throughout, yet in some districts there has been an immense expansion. In Mississippi, for example, the circulation, according to the returns nearest to January, 1839, was 12 millions, and according to the returns nearest to January, 1840, it was 15 millions, showing an increase of about 25 per cent. In Ohio, on the contrary, in June, 1839, the circulation was \$4,885,263, and in January, 1840, it was only \$4,107,127, showing a decrease of nearly 33 per cent. in the short period of six months.

As near as can be ascertained, the bank circulation in those parts of the country in which specie payments have been maintained, that is in New England, New York and Ohio, was, on the 1st of January last, only \$34,552,972, against \$46,924,121 on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of upwards of 12 millions, or nearly 27 per cent. on the whole amount. In the remaining States and Territories the bank circulation was, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the 1st of January last, \$72,415,400, against \$88,235,884, on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of nearly 16 millions, or about 18 per cent. on the whole amount.

Estimating the currency of Mississippi as worth fifty cents in the dollar, and that of the other States wherein the banks have suspended specie payments, at an average depreciation of six per cent. the whole value of the bank circulation of the Union was on the 1st of January last, 95,938,527, against \$135,170,995, on the 1st of January, 1839. The decrease is upwards of 39 millions, or at the rate of about 30 per cent.

We have arrived at the condition in which we were in 1819, 1820 and 1821; that is to say, when, as Mr. Crawford remarked, the currency was, in many parts of the country, not only unsound in quality, but deficient in quantity. Such, from time to time, must necessarily be the case, if the present banking system is to continue without amendment. The former great revolution took place under a National Bank. The present has occurred without one. A recurrence of such evils can be prevented in no other way than by a complete reform of our present banking system; and that reform not by a National Bank, which experience has shown to be either unable or unwilling to prevent such revolutions.

The present Pennsylvania substitute for a National Bank, under the old influence and policy which governed its predecessor for near a quarter of a century, has aggra-

vated all the present evils, and been among the first to suspend, and will be the last (if ever) to resume specie payments.

From the Baltimore Republican.

## PRICE OF LABOR.

If we had not long known that the Whig editors and the leaders of that party generally, would descend to any act of meanness and dishonesty to effect their sinister purposes, by deceiving the public, the course they have pursued, and are continuing to pursue, in relation to the remarks made by Mr. Buchanan, in his speech upon the subject of the Independent Treasury, and the perversion of them by Mr. Davis, would prove the fact. If they have read Mr. Buchanan's speech, in which he is alleged to have advocated the adoption of the Independent Treasury system, because it would have the effect to reduce the price of labor, they know that the charge is palpably and flagrantly false. So far from advocating the measure on any such ground, the chief object of Mr. Buchanan in that speech was to show the beneficial results which would flow from the adoption of the measure, to the community generally, and to the laboring portions in particular. If they have not read the speech, and have drawn their conclusions respecting its contents from reading the perversions and misrepresentations of Mr. Davis, they must have seen from the subsequent remarks of Mr. Buchanan, that the statements of Mr. Davis were basely and wickedly false. In making this remark, we take it for granted that they have read the subsequent remarks of Mr. Buchanan; for if they really supposed there was any truth in what Mr. Davis had asserted, they would naturally be anxious to see what reply would be made to the charge. If, however, they have not read those subsequent remarks, it proves conclusively that they are not disposed to arrive at a knowledge of the truth themselves, and are not desirous to communicate a knowledge of the truth to others. In any event, therefore, the public may perceive that they are knowingly and wilfully asserting what is false to mislead the public mind, to promote their party purposes by means of the vilest misrepresentations.

But that our readers may see for themselves, what Mr. Buchanan has said in reply to the misrepresentations of Mr. Davis, on which the whigs have founded the charge against the administration and its friends, we copy the following extract from the speech of the former, delivered in the Senate on the 3rd of March:

"And all this the Senator says in a professed reply to me. He thus charges me with having ascribed to the Independent Treasury bill the power of reducing the income of every man in the country 'one-half, in the value of wages and property.' Had I contended in favor of any such power, well might the Senator have said it was a 'flagrant' proposition. He would almost have been justified in the use of a term so harsh and unparliamentary.

"Self respect, as well as the respect I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to turn to the Senator, and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a 'flagrant' misrepresentation of my remarks."

From this extract it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan has denied in the most positive and explicit terms the imputation of having advocated the measure in question, upon the grounds alleged by the whigs, and has characterized the allegation against him, as it deserved to be, as a flagitious misrepresentation. And yet, notwithstanding this plain, palpable and positive denial of the flagitious misrepresentation, the whigs are still actively employed in circulating the charge, and endeavoring to impress the public with the belief that the friends of the administration desire to reduce the price of labor.

In another speech, delivered by Mr. Buchanan on the 6th of March, he notices the charge against him as follows, and shows that his object in supporting the Independent Treasury system, was to advance the best interests of the laboring men.

"Now as to the wages of labor: I really thought it was impossible that I could have been misunderstood, until I read the speech of the Senator. In combating the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) I proved that what the laboring man ought, above all things, to desire, was, such a reform in our banking system as would afford him 'constant employment and regular wages, paid in a sound currency.' It is curious to him for his wages to be rising with the kite of speculation one year, and the very next year to have them reduced to almost nothing, and even to be without employment altogether. He never benefits by extravagant speculation. It brings to him nothing but unmitigated evil, because the increased prices which he is obliged to pay for the necessities and comforts of life, counterbalance, and more than counterbalance, this advantage. What he desires is stability and regularity in the business of the country. He ought to be able to raise his family in peace and comfort, and to look forward to the next year for the same reward for his honest toil that he received the last. On this subject no anxious doubts ought to harass his mind. He ought to feel himself independent so long as it shall please the Almighty to give him health and strength to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, without being involved in those periodical crashes of the banking system, which are produced by extravagant expansions of the currency. Under the present system the laboring man cannot calculate what a day may bring forth. He receives high wages to day and is starving for want of employment to-morrow. In illustrating these views, I most cheerfully admitted in my speech that 'that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; where one day's labor will produce, not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessities and comforts of life.' And I said that by correcting your bloated credit system in such a manner as to reduce 'the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your currency,' you would greatly benefit the laborer. He could then purchase more of the necessities and comforts of life for one dollar 'than he could have done in the days of extravagant expansion for one dollar and a quarter.' Besides, he would then enjoy the advantages which he never can do under the present system, 'of constant employment and regular wages,' without being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency, which have hitherto convulsed the country." The last thing of which I ever dreamed, was to bring his wages down to the pure metallic standard. I wished to adopt that safe mixed currency which I so fully described in the course of my remarks, and which would be a blessing to manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and all the people of the country, because it would produce certainty and stability in all the transactions of life."



With these facts before the world, we would ask any honest and honorable man, what should be thought of a party which will resort to the use of such palpable and glaring misrepresentations, and of a cause which requires for its support the use of such despicable means. We address this inquiry to honorable whigs, for we are persuaded that no Democrats, who have long known to what base means the whig editors and leaders generally will resort to promote their ends, can have suffered themselves to be deceived by this outrageous contrivance. That the whigs regarded their cause to be desperate is manifest from the measures to which they resort to sustain it; and there is no one of the expedients which they have employed which shows this more clearly than the industry they have used in circulating this charge.

From the Louisville Advertiser.  
FALSHOOD EXPOSED.

The Kentucky Reporter and other papers have asserted that Gen. Harrison, in his reply to Sherrod Williams, dated May 1, 1836, came out fully on the subject of Abolition. A similar assertion was made in the Whig caucus held at Frankfort last winter, at which, resolutions were adopted in favor of the Abolition candidate.

To prevent the people from being deceived on this point, we deem it a duty to say that Sherrod Williams did not interrogate Gen. Harrison on the subject of Abolition, and that as Gen. Harrison was not called on to answer on that subject, he did not do so.

Why Mr. Williams interrogated Mr. Van Buren on the Abolition question, and failed to put any inquiry to Gen. Harrison on the subject, we do not know; but the omission may be regarded as an indication that Mr. Williams did not believe, in 1836, that Gen. Harrison could, without losing popularity, express his real sentiments on a question which threatened, and now threatens, a dissolution of the Union.

Why did Mr. Williams, as the organ of the Federal party, fail to put the same interrogatory to Gen. Harrison which he put to Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of Abolition? The omission could not have been accidental, and must have been made with a view to expediency. Had it been believed that Gen. Harrison could then have taken ground against the Abolitionists with advantage to himself, would he not have been called on to do so?

The fact is, the failure of Mr. Williams to call out the Federal candidate on Abolition, in 1836, is proof that the Federal party was then allied to the Abolitionists; and it was, for that reason decided, at that period, that Gen. Harrison should not answer inquiries or questions on the subject.

It was known the General would receive the support of the "ruthless faction," and that he could not make a respectable race without it. It was also known that he could not openly advocate the views of that faction without forfeiting the confidence of every friend of our national Union. Thus situated, it was deemed proper that Gen. Harrison should not commit himself, in 1836, on the Abolition question; and, if we may judge by the movements of his Thinking Committee, that policy is still adhered to.—The General must therefore be viewed as being still allied to the Abolitionists and as depending on the support of that abominable faction.

The Federal Editors, if they have any regard for truth, will correct the assertion, that Gen. Harrison avowed his sentiments in reference to the Abolitionists, in his reply to Sherrod Williams.

From the Western Globe.  
MEETING AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On Saturday evening last, according to previous notice, Col. Tibbatts, the Democratic Electoral candidate for this District, addressed a large assemblage of the citizens at the Methodist Church. The Colonel, in his exordium, stated that he came there to discuss principles—not to assail General Harrison, or to indulge in senseless slang against the Whig party; and, as other speeches of his had been very much misrepresented, he invoked, especially, the attention of the whig party of his audience, that he might not be misunderstood; and, therefore, misrepresented.

Col. Tibbatts then, in a most masterly manner, traced the rise of the parties, and the origin of the moved power in the United States—illustrating, with the clearness of a mathematical demonstration, the identity of the old Federal, and the present Whig party—the funding system of Alexander Hamilton, and the Alien and Sedition laws of the elder Adams, with the clandestine project now entertained by this modern party, to create a great national debt, by the assumption of the debts of the States—and the Gag law of Mr. Crittenden, which would have disfranchised every man in the nation appointed to office by the President and Senate. Even the most vindictive party feeling cannot deny, to this part of the Colonel's speech, the merit of surpassing nobility and perspicuity.

It is not our purpose, nor have we leisure to notice every topic touched upon in his address; but, in reference to abolition, whilst he did not assume that Gen. Harrison was an abolitionist, he contended that he was indebted to that party for his triumph over Mr. Clay in the Harrison Convention—not having received, on the first ballot, a single vote from a slave-holding State—and his whole strength being with the Northern Abolition Delegates. He read various extracts from the Liberator, Emancipator, and other papers, proving, incontestably, that they looked upon and hailed the nomination of Gen. Harrison as an anti-slavery triumph! and that the Democrats there were contending, *en masse*, against them, and upholding the constitutional rights and guarantees of the South. In relation to General Harrison, personally, he emphatically denied that he had ever pronounced him a coward; whilst, at the same time, he never looked upon him as a General. He referred to Col. Johnson—paid a glowing tribute to him, as one who had done "the State some service," both in the Council and in the Field; and declared that the elevation of Gen. H. could only be achieved

by the prostration of our own distinguished fellow-citizen—the Harrison Electors being pledged to vote for another individual for the Vice Presidency; and, after speaking about two hours, concluded amidst a *real hearty round of applause*. In justice to the Whigs, we have never seen them more orderly or respectful; and, if they continue to govern themselves as on Saturday evening, we shall begin to suspect that they have actually some claims to "decency."

Mr. W. W. Southgate being present, was then called for by his political friends, who felt that something must be done to destroy the effect of the *argumentative* address delivered by Col. Tibbatts. To those who have never heard Mr. Southgate, we will just say, that in the way of speaking, he is a "privileged character." His speech throughout was an amusing mixture of drollery and "bush-whackery." He gave the most minute description we have yet seen of the President's knives, forks, and spoons—made of the pure "gold"—and the "fat carpets" on which he trod. He said that on the morning, he was "a gwine" to Mason to attend a great political *camp-meeting*, and to unite in the shouts of "glory—glory, glory!" which were ascending from all parts of the land. Our defective vision prevented us from seeing the "white of his eye" at the moment of the ejaculation, but presume that his attendance at "love feasts," (of which he spoke on Saturday evening), has enabled him to make handsome progress in this part of his devotions. He concluded a very entertaining, amusing, "bush-whacking" speech, about "quarter past eleven," and the assemblage dispersed—the Democrats delighted with the *argument* of Tibbatts—and the Whigs in ecstasies with the drollery of Southgate.

On Monday, at Newport, (it being Circuit Court), Col. Tibbatts and Mr. Thompson, (the Whig candidate for Lt. Governor), addressed the people; and the same night Mr. T. spoke in this city, at the Methodist Church—as also Major Wall, of the same politics. Not having been present at either place, we have no account to give of the proceedings, with the exception of congratulatory assurances from many respectable resources, that Col. Tibbatts sustained himself at Newport, as he did here, with signal ability. With his ponderous arguments he pursued the opposition through their mazes and to their hiding places; whilst Mr. Thompson threw up to the loco focus that their President was a monkey, with red whiskers!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
The packet ship South America, Captain Bailey, which sailed from Liverpool 20th ult., arrived at New York on Sunday evening, the 12th inst. By her, London papers have been received up to the 19th.

There was but little passing in the stock markets to call for comment. Every thing was rather looking up than otherwise.

A statement of the number of letters delivered from the various postoffices in the United Kingdom during the week ending 23d Feb. last, shows an aggregate of 3,199,637—which is double the number delivered during the week preceding the reduction of postage.

The papers are much occupied with discussions of the communications had before Parliament in relation to the Chinese difficulties, and of the policy pursued by the Government.

The French papers mention a rumor that General Bugeaud was to replace Marshal Vaele in the command in Africa. On the 6th the Arab cavalry made their appearance between Bidah and Boufarich, but on the approach of the second brigade of the first division, they took a flight and recrossed the Chilla. Reports from the interior also need the arrival of Abdel Kader at Medeah, and his preparation for a new attack. Marshal Vaele, in his despatch to the Government of the 8th, announces that the weather being fine, the troops were to make a movement towards the Chilla, and that he should place himself at their head to conduct some operations, the indis. enible preliminaries of the projected campaign.

Brig. Gen. Ramirez, Commander General of the Province of Cuenca, has sent a despatch to the Captain General at New Castle, containing a glowing account of a "brilliant affair" between his brigade, on the night of the 6th, and three Carlist squadrons, at Campillo, in which the latter were put to rout, and great numbers taken prisoners; but the upshot of the affair proved to be, that Lieut. Col. Don Jose S. Iverdu, with four picked companies and two squadrons, went to Campillo and attacked 200 Carlist Cavalry and some Infantry, who of course retreated before superior numbers.

A NET TO CRACK.—The following is from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of November 29th, 1811:

"The news by yesterday's mail is not of the most pleasing character. The army under General Harrison has been surprised and butchered by the Indians. Why were they surprised? After all the experience we have had of the art and treachery of the Indians; after the examples of Braddock, and Harmer, and St. Clair—why were they surprised? Because their commander wanted foresight—the first requisite for a general. He could write childish letters to Governor S. O. and he built a fort. Yet, with an army of 950 men, he suffered that army to be surprised in their *shirt-tails*! in sight of the prophet's town, and butchered by three or four hundred Indians, headed by the very same Indian, to whom Governor Harrison declared in one of his letters to my dear Gov. Scott, he would 'now give an opportunity of proving whether he was as good a warrior as he pretended to be a saint.'"

It is said, however, that the Indians picked off the sentinels with arrows! Arrows are more uncertain than rifles, and all we can say is, that the Indians must have had extraordinary eye-sight to shoot so well with arrows by night. But even their good eye-sight is no excuse for Gen. Harrison's bad foresight.

One hundred and seventy men, too, [and among them many officers], to be killed and wounded, out of 950, is butchery indeed."

SANDUSKY.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.  
OPINIONS OF HARRISON'S GENERALSHIP.

PUBLISHED DURING THE WAR.

We republish, for the especial instruction of the editors of the Advocate, who were pleased to quote an opinion from the same source, the following extract from the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 2d of September, 1813. The remarks were made upon an extract of a letter, published in the Mercury, from a gentleman in the army to his friend in Pittsburgh. That extract referred to a letter written by Col. S. Huntington, previously published in the Mercury with comments, which publication had given no little unbrage at Harrison's headquarters. The remarks of the editor of the Mercury portray correctly the estimation in which Gen. Harrison's military talents were held by a majority of the people in 1813. They also form a sequel to the article quoted from the Mercury and printed in the Advocate, in which the editor anticipated an honorable termination to the military labors of Gen. Harrison. He was not the good general the Mercury believed him to be—and instead of the victories which were expected to be gained by the army under his command, nothing but gross blunders and ruinous delays marked his feeble and imbecile course. The Mercury, it is well known, was most ardently in favor of the war, and when it is remembered that Webster and the federal peace party, were assailing the war policy and opposing every effort of the Government to make the contest successful to our arms, it may well be imagined that the friends of the war would not, except from the strongest motives, publish any thing to excite public distrust in our Generals. But the conduct of Harrison was so glaringly inefficient and puerile, that neither party feeling nor policy could quell the voice of censure which rose from every side, and called forth the wish that Harrison would cease to wage a "war of words" against his countrymen, and prosecute a "war of deeds" against his country's foes.

But here is the extract—the writer from head quarters had attributed the censures of the Mercury to the editor of the Greensburg Gazette:

"It is due to the editor of the Greensburg Gazette to state that the remark, which appears to have created so much sensibility at head quarters, originally appeared in the Mercury; and that the sin (if it be one) of doubting the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct and of his board of officers, must lie at their door. The editor wishes not to detract from the *real* or *supposed* merits of Gen. Harrison. He is intrusted with the important command of the North Western army; and at this crisis no possible good can arise from freely pursuing the inquiry. If the 'remark' has, however, had a tendency to arrest the flow of unmeaning adulation which has been so lavishly poured forth without any adequate cause, and if it has served to apprise our military commanders that military honors are most durable where they are founded upon *real* and *substantial* benefits, the object of the editor is attained. It is time that the *war* of *words* should give place to a *WAR OF DEEDS*. \* \* \*"

"But there are some facts connected with the late affair at Lower Sandusky which the writer of the above letter will not deny. That Gen. Harrison had at least ONE THOUSAND MEN within NINE MILES of the Fort (Fort Stephenson), under command of Maj. Croghan—that he ordered the fort to be ABANDONED and BURNED; that on the representations of Maj. C. this order was afterwards countermanded; that the Major was NOT REINFORCED by Gen. H.; that Gen. H. made NO MOVEMENTS to succor the garrison and protect it from the fury of the enemy, or take the advantage of circumstances should the Major prove, as he did prove, successful.—Now, if Gen. Harrison did not believe the fort to be tenable, why did he not enforce his first order, instead of leaving a handful of brave men to become a prey to the enemy; if he did, why was he not prepared to seize on the advantages which the result of the gallant behaviour of Croghan offered? We do not wish to pursue the reflections which present themselves. We shall, therefore, dismiss the subject with this remark. We do believe that Gen. Harrison and his officers, in this instance, unhappily overlooked a most favorable opportunity of bringing the present campaign to an end, and it is extremely doubtful whether the enemy will afford another equally favorable one. We do not, however, mean to impeach his integrity, or to question his attachment to the honor and interests of his country. We only mean to enter a caveat against that unqualified panegyric which has been bestowed; entertaining the unprejudiced opinion that Gen. Harrison has not yet proved to his country that he possesses that first and happy talent of a great commander—of foreseeing the blunders of the enemy, and turning them to his own advantage. Should subsequent events find this opinion to be ill founded, none will more readily or more cheerfully retract it than the writer of this article."

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the writer never had occasion to retract it. We may remark that the Advocate has pronounced the Mercury 'highly respectable' authority in regard to historical events of the war. The opinion is, we believe, generally held. And sustained by this and the Advocate's endorsement, we shall, when leisure is afforded, offer some further extracts from it of a tenor similar to the above.

GENERAL HARRISON.—In nothing, perhaps, could the Whig party have more effectually convinced the calm observer, of the absolute pauperism of their ranks, and the desperate condition to which they have reduced themselves by their misguided and anti-republican policy, than in their selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and the puerility of his qualifications, which they make palpable to those most unwilling to observe it, in their uniform style of advocacy. Who would ever have believed that, the present party arrayed against the administration, but a few years since made a merit

of their hostility to the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the presidential chair, because he was a military man—a General? They scouted the Democracy, notwithstanding the qualifications of the soldier were overlooked, and the merits of the civilian alone presented to the people—they scouted the Democracy because the candidate of the people was a "military chieftain."

How changed is now the hue and cry. They have selected a man who has figured in uniform, and who is ambitious of military fame, as their candidate for the Presidency; and now we put it to the honest, reading man, of whatever party he may be, whether the sole merit upon which Harrison's pretensions to such an honor is based, is not his military reputation. Look where we will—read what we will—there is nothing to be found but the fustian and bombast of puerile inventions, to the magnifying of this "hero" of Tippecanoe.

Is it to be supposed that a great people like that of the United States, can ever submit to be so atrociously bungled, *en masse*, by one of the most barefaced impostures that it is possible to conceive in the field of politics?—*Baltimore Post*.

ASK MY COMMITTEE!—It is said that a countryman, being in Cincinnati the other day, met with General Harrison; and according to him as an old acquaintance, said—'General, now I have the opportunity, let me ask you your opinion on the question of Abolitionism?' 'I hope to see the day,' began the General in reply—but excuse me, my friend, I have no opinion. Ask my Committee!' 'Your Committee, General! What do you mean?' 'I cannot say another word to you, my old friend, but ask my Committee.' 'Well, but General, how have you been?' We heard in our neighborhood that you were poorly.' 'My excellent old friend, I thank you for your kind inquiries, but I cannot answer them. You must ask my Committee.' 'Well, General, there's one thing you must tell me. Folks say you have hung up a sign of a Log Cabin and a barrel of Hard Cider at your fine house there at North Bend, and gone to keeping a Ordinary. Now, that's what I won't believe, 'less I hear it from your own lips.' 'I trust, my friend, you'll forgive me, but I cannot answer any question. You must ask my Committee.' 'Well,' said the countryman, in an under tone—the old gentleman was never any of the brightest, but now he's got quite childish. Who the deuce is the 'Committee?' 'I'll ask that black fellow at the corner. Well, good bye, General!' 'My dear sir, you must ask my Committee.'—*Balt. Post*.

The Charleston Mercury contends that the Southern States have stronger cause for a quarrel than Maine can set up against Great Britain. Speaking of the official declarations of the British Government, the editor says:

"They not only deny the principle that the law of nations which establishes the right of every independent State to decide what is property for its own subjects, applies to slavery, but they follow out such denial in a particular case, confiscate the property of a friendly nation and refuse redress."

They assume a ground which covers all future causes, maintaining that what is American property in South Carolina, ceases to be property at all if driven by stress of weather into the ports of a British colony. If they were to abolish the growing of Cotton in their American Colonies, and then maintain that every bale from the United States which by any accident of winds or waves, should be carried into their ports, should straight way be burned, it would not be a more flagrant violation of our rights.

ARROGOS.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: "The Whigs are boasting that Gen. Harrison 'never sustained a defeat.' This reminds us of the family whose entire effects consisted of an empty box, and who boasted that in removing their furniture they 'never broke a thing.'"

I. O. O. F.  
THE Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for the State of Kentucky, will be held in this city, on the 1st Saturday in May, the 2d prox. at Odd-Fellows Hall, Hunt's Row, Lexington, Ky.

On the morning of the same day, there will be a procession by the Grand Lodge, and the respective Subordinate Lodges, in which transient brethren from Cincinnati, Ohio, Madison and Albany, Indiana, and all brethren in good standing are invited to join. There will be an Oration delivered by Bro. R. PINDELL, at the Chapel of Morrison College.

A. W. R. HARRIS, Grand Sec'y.  
G. L. of I. O. O. F. State of Ky  
Lex. April 23, 1840—td

GOOSE CREEK SALT.  
400 LBS. GOOSE CREEK SALT, No. 1, on consignment, and will be sold low for Cash, by E. J. HAWKINS, No. 13, Main-st.

L. B. SMITH  
Having left Lexington for the South, on important business, has left Samuel A. Young, Esq. in the occupancy of his office, who will attend to the business of the office during his absence. He expects to return previous to June Court. April 23—1t

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public at large, that they have taken this well known Tavern Stand, formerly kept by Mr. John McCracken, and recently by Mr. John Candy, corner of Church and N. Upstreet, where they will at all times, cheerfully serve, to the best of their abilities, all those who may be disposed to honor them with their patronage. The house and all the buildings attached to it, have been, under their own personal instruction, thoroughly renovated, and the public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to entertain both man and horse in the most comfortable manner. Their rooms are large and commodious, and as well furnished as any house in the city. Their TABLE will be constantly supplied with the best of the market affords, and their BAR with the most choice liquors, both foreign and domestic. In short, they are determined not to be outdone, in point of quality, by the managers of any similar establishment in the western country. J. C. HENDREN, H. W. HAWKINS.

N. B. Private families can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, on the most reasonable terms. H. & H.  
The Richmond Ky. Chronicle, and the New Albany Gazette, will publish the above until forbid. Lexington, Ky. April 23, '40—tf

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,  
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,  
EXTRA CLASS No. 18, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, April 30, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
D. S. SCREERY & CO., Managers.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	\$15,000 dollars is	\$15,000
1 - - -	5,000 - - -	5,000
1 - - -	2,500 - - -	2,500
1 - - -	2,000 - - -	2,000
1 - - -	1,387 - - -	1,387
20 - - -	1,000 - - -	20,000
10 - - -	300 - - -	3,000
10 - - -	200 - - -	2,000
20 - - -	150 - - -	3,000
155 - - -	100 - - -	15,500
63 - - -	50 - - -	3,150
63 - - -	40 - - -	2,520
125 - - -	30 - - -	3,750
136 - - -	20 - - -	2,520

3,750 prizes of \$10, and 23,436 prizes of \$3—whole number of prizes 27,811, amounting to \$236,337.

Whole Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50. Tickets and Shares for Sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

STREETER'S LIST  
Of Kentucky State Lottery Drawings.  
CLASS No. 29, DRAWN APRIL 16, 1840.  
12-19-14-63-23-20-26-19-16-47  
CLASS No. 30, April 11th, 1840  
63-52-12-33-66-24-1-5-74-62-53-58-21-28  
EXTRA CLASS, No. 16, April 16th, 1840.  
71-73-60-32-31-14-25-53-48-75-59-26  
A. S. STREETER,  
Main-st. Lex. Ky.

April 23, 1840—td

GARDEN SEEDS.  
A LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Wanted genuine. April 9—tf

DR. HOLLAND'S  
Residence and Shop permanently located, DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenden. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of his residence.  
March 26, 1840 13—7f

NOTICE.  
HAVING determined to leave here for a few months I would say to all persons indebted to Bowman & Harcourt, that I shall be compelled to close my business, and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.—All persons indebted to Bowman and Harcourt will call on J. G. CURRY, who alone is authorized to receive all money due as aforesaid.  
JOHN P. BOWMAN.  
Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840—9-2m

TO FARMERS.  
THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS, which he warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.  
WM. P. BROWNING,  
February 7, 1840 6-1a\$5+.  
Main-street, Lex.

NEW SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE.  
THE subscriber continues to carry on the Chair, Sofa, Furniture, Venetian Blind, and Upholstering business, in an extensive manner, at his old stand on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and furnish them with a first rate article, at reduced prices.  
Lexington, April 16—tf JAS. MARCII.

SPRING SEAT SOFAS.  
JUST finished and for sale, 10 spring seat sofas, of a very superior quality. Also, 10 dozen mahogany half French chairs and 12 spring seat rocking chairs, which I will sell cheap.  
April 16—tf JAS. MARCII.

PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS.  
JUST made and for sale, 6 patent reclining chairs, the first of the kind ever offered for sale in this market. Also, 12 mahogany nursing or sewing chairs.  
April 16—tf JAS. MARCII.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.  
ON hand and for sale at reduced prices, a very heavy stock of Fancy and Windsor Chairs of every description. Also, 100 moss and sluck mattresses.  
April 16—tf JAS. MARCII.

PIER TABLES.  
ON hand 12 handsome Pier Tables, with Egyptian and Italian marble slabs. Also, 3 marble top wash stands, and 4 marble top sideboards, very superior articles.  
April 16—tf JAS. MARCII.

MAHOGANY WARDROBES.  
FOR SALE, three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureaus and dressing tables, with and without marble tops.  
April 16—tf JAS. MARCII.

CHERRY AND MAHOGANY BED-STEADS.  
ALWAYS on hand, a large lot of plain cherry and mahogany bedsteads, and every other description of furniture usually manufactured and in use any where in the United States.  
JAS. MARCII.

N. B. I will sell at prices to suit the times.  
April 16, 1840—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.  
W. E. MILTON, No. 3, West Main street, is now receiving his supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising every variety of goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses, which he will, as usual, sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual terms. He would invite the public to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he knows that his goods and prices will please all.  
April 16—tf

TAKEN UP by William Outten, of Fayette County, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown turnpike, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, a star in the forehead, ten years old, and with colt. Appraised to fifty dollars by Thos. Hill and David Zimmerman, before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1840.  
April 16-3t DAVID GLASS, J. P.

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, RODOLPH,  
is in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced, at my stable in Scott county, three miles south of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson's mill. Terms—THIRTY DOLLARS the season for a mare. Good pasturage for mares from a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent accidents. For further particulars see bill.  
JOHN KILBEY.  
April 2, 1840—14-1f

SAMUEL OLDHAM,  
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,  
RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his

DRESSING ROOM  
from his old, well known stand, to the next corner above, immediately opposite to Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where he will be pleased to see his old customers, and all others, having business in his line. As he has fitted up his Dressing Room in a style inferior to none, (having spared neither trouble or expense in rendering it complete), and as he intends to devote his usual attention to business, he hopes that the liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him, will be continued.

He also respectfully informs them that he has built in the rear of his Dressing Room, a splendid

BATH HOUSE,  
which, if he was not opposed in principle to the system of *bragging*, now so universally practiced, he would pronounce to be unequalled in Kentucky. Every thing connected with it is now in complete order, and he is prepared to furnish WARM, COLD and SHOWER BATHS on the shortest notice.

His FANCY STORE is as usual connected with his Dressing Room in front, where he is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in such establishments.

Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles: English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose Waters, &c. &c. Superior Beards and Maccassar Oil; Antique do. Ladies' Braids, of every shade and description; Ringlet and Puff Curls; A large lot of Curling Tongs; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, &c.

A large lot of superior Razors and Razor Straps; Backsaw Boards, Dominoes, &c. Hair, Clothes and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality; Fine stitched Bosoms and Collars, very superior articles; A great variety of Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs and Suspenders;

A large lot of Barbers' Shears; TOYS, of every description, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

Lexington, April 2, 1840—14-1f

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILY K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE.—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840—1f

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.—Whereas I have obtained an order of the Woodford County Court, at their April Term, 1840, to process my land, fix my corners, and re-mark my line, now, on Saturday, the second day of May, I will proceed, with the County Surveyor, and the Commissioners named in the aforesaid order, at the north east corner of the division line between the heirs of John Peters and Joseph Darnale, dividing the tract of land originally surveyed and patented in the name of John Ashby, to run the lines of my land and ascertain the corners of the same, and to take such testimony before the Commissioners as may be necessary to establish my corners and boundary, and will continue the processioning until the same is completed.

WILLIAM PETERS.

Woodford county, Ky. April 7, 1840—3t

D. MULLIGAN'S SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will afford.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. SKILLMAN & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Bookellers and Stationers,

Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—1f

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forwarn-

ed from taking assignments on, or trading for either of three bonds, executed by me to Seth Megee, dated the 10th of December, 1835, for \$2425 each, and payable, one on the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not pay the same, or any part thereof, until payments heretofore made shall be fully credited, unless compelled by law.

I will give the said Seth Megee one hundred dollars, provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and friendly settlement.

DEAN MEGEE.

Jessamine County, Jan. 14, 1840—3-3m



